

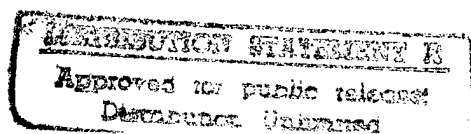
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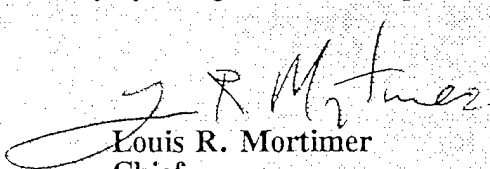


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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

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Adler, Michael. "Sihanouk Refuses Phnom Penh Government Post." Agence France Press (Hong Kong), 2 November 1987. In FBIS (East Asia), 2 November 1987, p. 37.

In a statement issued through his Bangkok office, Prince Sihanouk rejects an offer of a high state position in the Hanoi-backed Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh. It is the prince's first official reaction to a five-point peace plan proposed on 8 October by the government of Heng Samrin. The plan offered Sihanouk a high state position and proposed to hold general elections as a prelude to forming a coalition government with resistance forces and the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. According to the Prince's statement, only the Cambodian people have the right to choose their future leaders, and that can only be accomplished when they are free of foreign occupation.

Bekaert, Jacques. "Japanese Backing Satisfies Sihanouk." Bangkok Post, 6 November 1987, p. 5.

Prince Sihanouk appears determined to seek some sort of dialogue with the Phnom Penh regime. In a telegram sent to his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh on 25 October, he noted his satisfaction at receiving full support for his position from Japan. China and Malaysia, apparently, also support the Prince's intention. The author speculates that if a meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk were to take place, it would represent the most hopeful step in some time toward resolving the Cambodian situation.

Bekaert, Jacques. "Moving Closer to Needed Dialogue." Bangkok Post, 19 September 1987, p. 5.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk believes Vietnam is demonstrating some flexibility on the Cambodian issue and that a possible meeting between Hun Sen and himself will prove extremely useful. In a meeting in Pyongyang with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, the prince states that Vietnam will be flexible because the Vietnamese are facing serious economic and political difficulties. These difficulties have prompted Hanoi to use third channels to

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bring about a meeting between himself and Hun Sen. As a precondition to such a meeting, Sihanouk has asked that the meeting be requested by Hun Sen in writing and that Hun Sen agree to keep the contents of the meeting open.

"China Backs Sihanouk's Talks With Hun Sen." Bangkok Post, 22 December 1987, p. 2.

While visiting Thailand, Chinese Deputy Premier Wang Li states that China supports Prince Norodom Sihanouk's talks with PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen. He adds that Beijing would like a dialogue with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev but will only undertake such discussions when Vietnam has removed its troops from Cambodia.

"Deng Says Kampuchea Will Not be Socialist." Bangkok Post, 2 September 1987, p. 2.

Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping tells Prince Norodom Sihanouk that China hopes he will lead Cambodia after the resistance coalition achieves victory. He adds that China will accept the fact that Cambodia "will not practice socialism after it wins victory over Vietnam."

"Eyewitness: Aiming for Peace." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), Vol. 13, No. 50, 11 December 1987, pp. 32-45. DSl.A715

Utilizing Asiaweek's "Eyewitness" format, this article contains numerous color photographs of current Cambodian scenes accompanied by minimal text describing the Cambodian conflict. Photographs depict soldiers of the Phnom Penh regime accompanied by Vietnamese advisers, and several scenes of current Cambodian domestic life.

"Hanoi Soldiers Say Sorry for Shelling." Bangkok Post, 19 November 1987, p. 1.

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In a rare gesture, two Vietnamese junior officers meet Thai soldiers on the Thai-Cambodian border to apologise for what they claim to have been unintentional cross-border mortar shelling during the period 14-16 November. One Thai soldier was reported seriously wounded and Thai forces were ordered to retaliate. The Vietnamese officers claim that the mortar rounds were intended to detonate landmines near the border.

"Hun Sen Makes Talks Overture to Sihanouk." Bangkok Post, 19 November 1987, p. 2.

Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk receives a personal letter from People's Republic of Kampuchea Prime Minister Hun Sen requesting a meeting. The letter, which is delivered to Sihanouk in France, apparently removes all obstacles to a meeting between the two. Sihanouk had previously indicated his willingness to see Hun Sen, providing he made the request himself. If the meeting takes place, it will represent a major breakthrough in the Cambodian stalemate and should pave the way for an encounter between Sihanouk and a Vietnamese figure.

Manibhandu, Anuraj. "Security Changes Likely at Khmer Refugee Camp." Bangkok Post, 28 October 1987, p. 4.

A Cambodian refugee settlement in Thailand housing some 160,000 Cambodians and known simply as "Site 2" has been the scene of an untoward number of rapes and murders. The unusual number of these incidents prompted refugee officials to call for new security measures. Proposals have included placing camp security in the charge of regular Thai Army troops instead of rangers, reducing the camp population, and constructing an enclosure around the camp perimeter. United States Senator Mark Hatfield, in a proposed amendment to the United States' Foreign Assistance Act, called for international observers and relief personnel to be present at Site 2 on a 24-hour basis. International aid officials attribute the camp's problems to overcrowded living conditions.

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"Son Sann Guerrillas Defect to Sihanouk." Bangkok Post, 29 September 1987, p. 4.

Four-hundred KPNLF guerrillas under the leadership of Su Kim Soon, a former secretary to KPNLF leader Son Sann, defect to the Sihanoukist National Army. Su Kim Soon was reported to have been demoted to staff officer after he was found to have collaborated with Gen. Sak Sutsakhan, Gen. Dien Del, and Dr. Abdul Gaffar in a mutiny against Son Sann.

Tasaneeyavej, Banyat. "ASEAN Urges Hanoi to Leave Kampuchea." Bangkok Post, 15 December 1987, pp. 1, 3.

ASEAN leaders gathered at the ASEAN Summit in Manila call on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda urges Hanoi to hold direct talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prem states that by holding talks with the prince, Vietnam would show its sincerity in seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict.